NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1862.

news from Fort Denelson. The stores and all publi

Cannons are firing and the military have been paradios

Guns are booming, bells are ringing and flags are

There is universal regret that the thief Floyd escaped Guns are firing, bells ringing, flags flying, and general

rejoicing is being had over the capture of Fort Donelson.

The Fort Donelson victory is celebrated this evening

by the aring of one hundred guns, the ringing of church

Governor Andrew has ordered national salutes to be fired to-morrow, at noon, in Boston, on Bunker Hill, and

at Lexington and Concord, in honor of the recent victories

By resolution of the Legislature, Washington's Fare well Address will be read at the State House on Friday

the 21st inst., and both branches will adjourn over

Saturday, which will be observed as a holiday. Firing guns

throughout New England to-day, all in nonor of the vic

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1862.

flices were closed. There was general rejoicing.
The Legislature at Madison adjourned.

flying at the glad news from Tennessee.

LITERATURE.

THE VICTORY OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

UNITED SAYES STANKE STARS AND STRIPES, HABITOR ROADS, Feb. 13, 1662.

TO FRANK IMPLIES BATES STRANKE STARS AND STRIPES, HABITOR ROADS, Feb. 13, 1662.

TO FRANK IMPLIES IN EACH TO THE STRIPE STRIPES AND STRIPES AND

Appear on This MORNING, FEBRUARY 19,

PRANK LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
It will be seen from the above-letter that all the artists for the different Illustrated Papers were left at Roanoke Island, and that consequently no authentic aketches have been releved in New York except those of Surgeon Marchall, who was on beard the Star and Stripes during the action, and

but which will not be published until

Other illustrations of the splendid successes of the Burnsi he expedition will appear in the next number of

FRANK LESLIE'S

These sketches are by Mr. F. S. SCHELL, special and ex-ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

PRANK LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

Mr. Schell was in the thiexest of the fight with the land forces on Reanoke Island, and, with the special correspondent of the Philadeiphia Innoirer, was the FIRST MAN TO ENTER FORT HUGER.

He assisted in hashing drive the rebeit flag, and the cheers of the national army, as will be seen by the following extract from the Roanoke correspondence of the New York Times—Pushing forward in advance of the troops, who were ccupied with the two thousand and odd prisoners on their hands, Mr. Bentley, of the Philadeiphia Inquirer, in company with Mr. Schell, the special artist of Frank Leslie's Humarrated Newspaper, reached Fort Hager, the largest of the Union forces, and finding the fort descreed, handed down the rebeit of the search order on the Young, and finding the fort descreed, handed down the rebeit of the search order of the troops, which will not be published until The following spirited and truthful pictures will appear in FRANK LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, which will not be published until

THIS MORNING, FEBRUARY 19.

1. Capture of Roanoke Island—Grand Attack of the National Fleet on the Rebei Forts and Flottilla. This picture v a perfect view of the order of battle, Forts Barrow and reats a Sound, and the landing of General Burnside and reats a Sound, and the landing of General Burnside and reats a Sound, and the landing of General Burnside and reats a Sound, and the landing of General Burnside and reats a Sound, and the landing of General Burnside and reats a Sound, and the landing of General Burnside and reats a Sound, and the landing of General Burnside and reats a Sound, and the landing of General Burnside and reats a Sound, and the landing of General Burnside and reats a Sound, and the landing of General Burnside and reats and sound and the landing of General Burnside and reats a Sound and the landing of General Burnside and reats a Sound and the landing of General Burnside and reats a Sound and the landing of General Burnside and reats a Sound and the landing o

For the state of t

Jones Picture, showing Uscle Sam's Foote in Tennessee.
The pictures illustrating Operations in Tennessee are from
the ches by Mr. HENRY LOVIE, who has been a special ar-FRANK LESLIE'S

Since the commencement of the war, and who was at FORT HENRY and During the attack on these important fortification.

The illustrations from Savannah are from akeiches by Mr.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,

who has been and is still with

THE SOUTHERN EXPEDITION
sisce-its departure from Fot treas Monroe.

The public, sweking for accurate
The public, sweking for accurate
ARMYPAPER does not depend on voluntary sketches from officers and others, sitcheag figuly and thankfully receiving hundreds, but has a special rist with every
EXPEDITION OF THE NAVY, and
EVERY DIVISION OF THE

PRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER I

PRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER is the oldest established and most widely circulated illustrated new-paper in America. It furnishes a complete epitome of the war, of which it has peblished upwards of the war, of which it has peblished upwards of the war, of which it has peblished upwards of the war, of which it has peblished upwards of the war, ogsthef with District of the war, togethef with District of the war, togethef with District of the PARN LESIATS OF NAVAL AND MILL-TARY OFFICENS.

Besides the petorial festivate at the period of the part of the world, Critical Notices on Art and Literature, Poetry, together with TALES AND SETCHES by leading authors, foreign and American.

The editorial department is under the charge of HON. E. G. SQUIER.

It distrating the victories of Rosnots and Fort Henry, to be published.

THIS MORNING, FEBRUARY 10.

Price six cents, To be lad at all news depots

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Prank Lealle's Budget of Fun; monthly. Price 6 cents. Frank Lestie's War Mays. Price 6 cents.

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Office 19 City Hall square, New York RUY FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER Y FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. BUY FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. BUY FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. BUY PRANK LESLIO'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER BUY FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. BUY FRANK LESLIE'S TILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. BUY FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. BUY FRANK LESLIE'S ILL STRATED NEWSPATER. BUY FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. BUY FRANK LESLIE'S ITLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. BUY FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. BUY BRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. BUY FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

BUY FRANK LESLE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

BUY FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

BUY FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

Means on the Treasury Note Bill.

the Senate and House.

Important Speech of Ex-Minister and Rebel Faulkner.

He Declares it Useless for the South to Longer Contend with the North.

Commodore Dupont Promises Another Brilliant Victory,

OFFICIAL.

Army and Navy, that on the 22d day of February inst., after the Farewell Address of George Washington shall have been read, the rebel flags lately captured by the United States forces shall be presented to Congress by the Adjutant General, to be disposed of as Congress may direct. By order of the PRESIDENT.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. ADJ'T. GEN.'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1862.

The general officers who, under the joint resolution of

longress, may be invited to attend the ceremonies in the hamber of the House of Representatives, on Saturday, the 22d day of February inst., will assemble in the old Supreme Court Room at the Capitol, in full uniform, at a quarter to twelve o'clock of that day.

GENERAL NEWS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1862.

he Bouse agree to about two-thirds of the Senate's agree to those reducing the number of United States notes authorized to be issued from one hundred and fifty. original proviso, that fifty millions of the notes shall be July last, &c.

The Committee also recommend to disagree to the Se-

nate's amendments, that the July notes shall be receivable in payment of taxes, duties, imports, excise and of all claims and demands of every kind, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in

the redemption of bonds at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from

for the exchange of bonds of the United States bearing

under the laws of the United States as property of rebels as a special fund for payment in coin of interest on the per contom of the entire debt to be set apart as a sinking to the purchase or payment of the public debt—the res due thereo: to be paid into the Treasury.

new rection of the Senate, with an amendment they pro exchange for certificates, and, instead of five per centum nterest on such certificate, to substitute, at such rates of nterest which the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, not exceeding six per centum withdrawn from deposit at any time, after six days' no tice, on the return of the certificates.

CONTEND WITH THE NORTH.

id., stating that at a complimentary supper given Charles James Faulkner, formerly Minister to France, at Martinsburg, Va., a few days since, he declared in a speech that it was useless for the South to contend any longer, that the Southern confederacy could not stand, and the sooner the war was ended the better it would be

Mr. Faulkner exercises considerable influence in some the opinions above attributed to him the excitement which the report says his speech created will not be con fined to the locality of Martinsburg. He was appointe by Governor Letcher one of the delegates to represent Virginia in the great Southern Planters' Convention which was to have assembled at Memphis, Tenn., on the spread publicity.

General Panks is at Willard's Hotel this evening. H is satisfied of the truth of the report in reference to ex Minister Faulkner's speech at Martinsburg.

Commodore Dupont writes to this city that in a few days from the dute of his writing a most brilliant victory may be expected from his expedition.

ANXIETY FOR NEWS PROM FORT DONELSON. The whole community has been all day anxiously wait ng for details of the battle at Fort Donelson, but none have been received, and this evening the cause is an

When General McClellan was asked to-day, by a Cabi-net official, if he had any news of the capture of Clarks day's rest, and we will give all the news you want." THE CASE OF GENERAL STONE.

Stope to General McClellan for his disposition, and the latter has ordered a court martial, but the court has not yet been organized, and it is a question whether it will be during the present active operations.

account of the recent victories, or perhaps of the in-judicious manner in which the successes of our army and navy were celebrated by many of the members, that i was thought proper to adjourn, out of respect to the memory of the gallant dead. This proceeding was disapproved by many of the members who have not symps seed with General McClellan, and who are really chagrined at the success of his grand plan of the cam paign. They are growing terribly at the adjournment mbers who have been factious and fractious in their opposition to the government complain loudly of the suberant patriotism which leaves the Treasury Note bill and Tax bill to slumber in the committee room, while other hand, those who see the inner machinery declare

ment to the amendments. The House would have dis agreed, and the Sonate would have refused to recede According to the programme of the managers the whole affair must be arranged by the Committee, therefore the

INSPECTION OF ARMY CLOTHING—WHOLESALE SWIND-LING DETECTED.

The Military Board of Inspectors appointed by the Gen-oral in-Chief are employed in examining the supplies recently received at the clothing department from Philahis and New York. The result of their first day's labor was to condemn twenty-five thousand infantry privates' coats, which articles cost the government \$167,750. From all appearances the Board will continue in session for a long time. It has been found necessary to order the erection of a shed for the purpose of storing the rejected clothing. In order to protect the government from being thus swindled by wholesale, and the better to secure the health and comfort of the army, efforts are making to organize a bureau to furnish the be established similar to other bureaus of the War Department, though separate and distinct from them all.

Attorney General Bates, in an opinion as to the best nothed of protecting the newly discovered scal fields on the public lands of California, makes the following im portant suggestions relative to making the mineral lands I do not know that the government has any well settled policy in relation to its mineral lands. On some of them intruders and settlers are allowed to enrich them-selves without hindrance or the exaction of tripolicy in relation to its mineral lands. On some of them intruders and settlers are allowed to enrich themselves without hindrance or the exaction of tribute, whilst on others persons in possession have been restrained f. in working the mines by process of injuction, obtained at the instance of the government. In my opinion, the time has come when the government should adopt a policy which, whilst just and liberal to settlers and miners, will turn a portion of the stream of wealth which flows from these mines into the National Treasury. We are now struggling under the financial burdens imposed by the work of suppressing rebellion, and in searching for new sources of revenue, it seems to me that the rich mineral fields of the public lands in California and elsewhere should not be overlooked. The method of extracting revenue from these mineral leads, whother by a tax upon the production or a reservation of a part thereof, or by a lease of the lands, as well as the amount of revenue to be thus derived, are questions for the consideration of Congress. Examples of the manner of dealing with public lands containing minerals, are afforded by the act of 11th July, 1846 (9 statute 37), which authorizes the President to sell certain reserved lands supposed to contain lead ore; and the act of March 1, 1847 (9 statute 146), to provide for the sale of mineral lands in the State of Michigan. Whether these statutes furnish suitable precedents for legislative action in relation to the gold fields of the l'acific States and the intervening ferritories, will be for Congress to décide, as also whether these newly discovered coal fields of California shall be embraced within such legislation.

DANGEROUS ILLINESS OF THE FRESIDENT'S SON.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF THE PRESIDENT'S SON. The usual Cabinet meeting was omitted to-day, and the lêvee at the White House is dispensed with to night, on account of the dangerous illness of the Precident's little son Willie, who has been prenounced past all hope

JUBILATION IN THE FOURTEENTH NEW YORK REGI-

A correspondent on the south side of the Potomac York State Militia, at Upton Hill, under date of Monday February 17, as follows:-"The regiment is wild with exgraphic despatches, the purport of which assures them Column A. M. Wood will be released (exchanged) within two e was and, second, a despatch from General P. S. to the effect that the change of the numerical designation of the regiment, which has long been a vexed annot legally be effected." This news, together with West, has awakened in the regiment a ree of enthusiasm and patriotic vigor equal to that manifested upon the occasions of only to that manifested upon the occasions of their departure from home for the war, and their gallins

nation of Major Jourdan, now Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifty sixth New York Volunteers—the Tenth Legion:

spirited mass meeting in their large chapel tent this evening, giving vent to their feelings by patriotic speeches and national songs, which echoed far through the hills and valleys of this stick in the mudiegion.

The Navy Department has its trophies as well as the Fort Henry. Among those from Roanoke is one that was are tattered, evidently by the bursting of shells.

rominently waved over Fort Donelson

Among the Mill Spring trophies at the War Department is one upon which is printed, in conspicuous letters "Wigfall Rifles—Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confede racy," which was captured by Company F, Ninth regiment Ohio Volunteers. Another, a splendid silk flag, ha on one side, "We Choose Our Own Institutions," and on the other, "We Collect Our Own Revenue." This was taken by Captain Davidson, Twelfth regiment Kentucks the inscription, "Presented to the Mountain Rangers Captain F. A. Ashford, by Mrs. W. V. Chardavoyne." several of the flags were taken by the Second Min regiment. Some of them are made of colored cotton.

Another extensive fire here last night again brought up the almost forgotten subject of the organization Within the last few months the losses of the pospital, the public stables, and the bindery, amount, i the aggregate, to a quarter of a million of dollars, the tablishment of an efficient steam fire department, at an ever a great fire occurs the subject is revived, but is allowed to slumber again without definite action.

The Committee on Military Affairs, in the Senate, agreed this morning to report a bill for the benefit of the the homeopathic delegation in reference to the introduc

THE GUNBOAT PINOLA RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. The gunboat Pinola, built in Baltimore, which cam here for supplies, went down the Potomac last night, and firm. Finally reinforcements arrived, and for an ho passed the rebel batteries without any molestation what ever. She is commanded by Lieutenant Crosby.

Among the arrivals to night is Minister Cameron

IMPORTANT RUMOR IF TRUE.

lexander H. Stephens, the Rebel Vice PHILADRIPHIA, Feb. 18, 1862.

A rumor, said to come from Washington, is circulating here, that Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, has re-signed the Vice Presidency of rebeldom, and favors a re-

Very little confidence can, however, be placed in it. General Price's Army Not Captured. Cuicago, Feb. 18, 1862.

There is no foundation for the report telegraphed from here by the Pennsylvania Railroad line to Philadelphia, and from there to the press, that Price and his army had

The Butler Expedition. Bosron, Feb. 18, 1869 The United States frigate Vermont sailed to day for The ship Eliza Ella, with four companies of the

Eighth New Hampshire regiment, left to day for Ship MR. MASSETT'S READINGS .- Mr. Stephen Massett proto regale the public this evening with a number of readings, humorous and pathetic, at Clinton Hall, Astor BUY FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. that if the session had been continued the House would have been brought to a vote upon the Treasury Note bill, deveted to charitable purposes.

Additional Particulars of the Capture of Fort Donelson.

Graphic Descriptions of the Sanguinary Fight.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE UNION SOLDIERS.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners at Cairo.

The Rebels Expected to Make a Stand at Clarksville,

&c..

that the position of the ground occupied by our troops in the attack on Fort Donelson was such that not more than one regiment could operate at the same time, while the rebels could bring nearly their whole force to bea

Eighteenth Illinois, who fought with desperate courage until their ammunition was exhausted, when they were

They were replaced by the Eighth Illinois, who retired Meanwhile the other regiments were lending such

General Lewis Wallace was then ordered to reinforce General McClernand, and he sent two brigades from the

The Thirty-first Illinois regiment, Col. Logan, fought like velerans, defending Schwartz's battery, under the most galling fire, until every horse at the battery, together with all the officers who had charge of the guns,

Being nearly surrounded, Captain Cook, who was left in command, drew of what there was left of the regiment, ot, however, until their last round was expended, and

The Second brigade then came up and took the place of the retired one and fought desperately, losing a great number of killed but with the assistance of a portion ments, gaining a portion of the ground lest,

way through our troops.

The General Johnson taken prisoner is Bushrod John on, a brigadier general from Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18, 1862.

usual vigor and determination. The Eighth, Eighteenth above the fort. They were about preparing a little food line of battle was at once formed, and the storm of leaden hall resurnes, perceptibly thinning the rebel ranks. The rebels, from their advantageous po sitions, showered upon our ranks most murderous voiley of musketry, grape and canister, killing and woundi our men almost by companies at every round; yet every man stood his ground bravely, determinedly and withou

dying and fighting against appalling odds, and in the face of every disadvantage. The Eighteenth regiment seems to have resisted the severest storm. Against instead of falling back they advanced to the face of the enemy, and there stood in the very jaws of Jeath, with scarcely a prospect that a single one would escape. For three hours these regiments, numbering scarcely two and men, held their ground against the whole rebe

was exposed to a cross fire of both musketry and artil-lery; but our right wing, securing the rebels' left, at once relieved them. At this critical moment Colonel Lawler fell. Captain Bush, Acting Lieutenant Colonel, as sumed command, but was soon wounded. Captain Cramwas shot dead, Captain Lawler was mortally Captains Dillon and Wilson and Lieutenants Kelly Scanlon wounded, so that the daring Egyp tian regiment stood before an overwhelming fire ants; captains almost bereft of companies

Colonels Oglesby, Marsh and Logan dashed along the ranks, waving their hats and cheering cried Logan, "but disgrace never. Stand firm." And Among the latter were Colonel Logan and Lieutena

Oglesby's and Marsh's regiments fought desperately losing, like other regiments, an undue proportion of offi-cers. Colonel Oglesby displayed coolness and courage that have elicited the highest praise, and served well in

and was wounded in the fight says the scene beggars description. So thickly was the battle field strewn with dead and wounded, that he could have traversed it. stepping at most every step upon a prostrate body. The robels fought with desperation, their artilleri

sing the'r pieces with most fearful effect.

On either side could be heard the voices of those in ments held their ground rull three hours. Nearly one

About four o'clock our right wing turned their left, an the rebels fell back into the fortifications, and our flag was planted upon the position occupied by their

luring the action, but the Eighteenth Illinois, with clubbed muskets, recovered Dresser's, while the Thirty

The Republican's Fort Donelson correspondent gives the following account of the fighting on Saturday:—

works. This attack was made upon the extreme right wing of the Union army, where it was the weakest. Part of General McClernand's division, under Colonel Oglesby consisting of his brigade, which was stationed there. was upon a ridge leading into the right re-doubt and was situated just above the main fort. During the night the enemy could be heard busliy at work, bu what at it is impossible to tell, as a thicket and wood encompassed the Union troops on every side, rendering the view in almost any direction almost impossible.

Schwartz's battery, and the Thirty-first defending the

From the firing of the first gun till nine o'clock the buttle raged unremittingly and with fearful less on both sides. Again and again our troops drove the enemy back; but they were reinforced, while our troops had-owing to the extended lines of the enemy and also their position on the extreme right—to fight unassisted. More gallant fighting never took place than that of the Union troops. Exposed to the terrible firing of triple of their numbers, they stood their ground until in some regiments every officer was killed or wounded. At last, and reluctantly, regiment by regiment, they slowly fell back, leaving Schwartz's battery and three of McAllister's guns in rebel hands. Retiring a few hundred wards, they all made a stand, once drove the enemy into their works.

In the first of the battle was also Colone

Lewis Wallace's brigade, the Eleventh, Twen-tieth, Seventeenth and Forty-eighth; also Colone McArthur's brigade, all of which troops suffered severely. Opposed to them were 12,000 rebels, supported by guns placed carefully in position. General Grant, having command of the division, drove the enemy back with reinforcements, and gamed the lost ground, and at once ordered an advance by General Smith on the left. Charging under a hot fire up the steep hill on which was the outer redoubt, our men gained the high breastworks, and with hardly a pause went over them, planting the fire they formed, charged and drove the rebels back un til they fell into a new position behind some batteries. When evening came the Union troops had been victorious at every point, having gained back the ground lost in the Our troops held their position during the night, repelling the repeated assaults.

The scene within the captured fort after the surrender showed how terribly the rebel garrison had suffered Everywhere were lying fragments of shefts and round shot, half buried in the earth. Tents were torn to pieces: gun carriages broken and blood scattered around. the left redoubt, where the assault had taken place, the dead bodies lay thickly, and abundant evidence of stern treme right, half a mile distant, where the desperat s rtie was made by the garrison, similar scenes were

The gallantry of the Union troops has been well and severely tested, and they have proved more than equal to the task before them. As the fleet approached the fort this morning a salute

was fired, and three cheers went up where American flars were visible. defences until they had been gained and examined. Se-

veral regiments when out of ammunition rushed forward, and although exposed to the full fire of the rebel artillery gallantly drove their foes back with the bayonet and cap The following are the names of some of the officers cap-tured:—Colonel Gantt, Colonel Vorbies, Colonel Forrest,

Colonel Brown and Colonel Abernethy. The Democrat's Fort Donelson correspondence, under date of the 17th, says:-

It is impossible to state the precise extent of our cap-tures, everything being in such confusion. The Eifty-first and Fifty-seventh Virginia, and several Arkansas. Alabama and Texas regiments were among the force flicers fraternize with the best feeling Yesterday's despatch respecting the Union sentim

prevailing here is much strengthened by subsequent ntercourse with them. The remark holds esbest officers among them are those who yielded to popular madness at the eleventh hour. They any they are sick of this unnatural warfare.

Misled by politicians at first, and betraged by Generals since, they have become most thorough disgusted with the bogue confederacy, and deaire to withdraw from it at once. The rebel surgeons place their loss between three and our hundred killed, and double that number wounded.

Five steemers left for St. Charles, Mo., to-day, where troops will embark for Cumberland. Two regiments ar-rived from St. Charles by railroad, and will immediately proceed South.

General Cullum, chief of General Haileck's staff, wil go to Cumberland for the prisoners captured at Fort

Donelson. Seven thousand were sent to Chicago and the balance to Springfield, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind. Five hundred of the wounded go to Cincianati, the balance will be brought nere. The regiments which suffered most in the battle will

General Grant has energetically issued orders for The rebel officers assert that General Johnston will concentrate every available soldier of his command at

Nashville, and make a desperate attempt to retrieve the

misfortunes of the nast.

The most active and extensive preparations are being made here for the transportation of troops.

The most extensive preparations are being made to celebrate Washington's birthday.

The steamer Memphis arrived from Fort Donelson this evening, bringing a Mississippi regiment as prisoners

prisoners. The rebels who have escaped, it is supposed have gone to Nashville or Clarksville, where it is supposed the rebels will attempt to make another stand. This evening a great light was seen for several hour the robels have either burned the town or their steam boats in the river to prevent them falling into our hands The rebel officers admit that if we take Nashville th rebellion in Tennessee is gone up. The prisoners will

Rejoicings Over the Fort Donelson Vie

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1862. A national salute was fired at the Navy Yard to day it A BAUDON A PROPERTY OF THE PRO

Demonstrations of joy are visible all over Flogs are flying from all public and private buildings and New Sheet. A salute of thirty-four guns was fired at noon by Captain Nim's Boston battery. A salute was also fired yesterday from Fort Marshall.

LANCASTER, Pa., Fob. 18, 1862. of guns and other demonstrations of joy, over the recent Union victories. Arrangements are also making for a proper celebration of Washington's birthday in this city. Prinadelpina, Feb. 18—12 M.

that Savannah has surrendered, though no confirmation has been received.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18, 1862. A national salute was fired to-day and the bells of the city rung in honor of the victories of our arms in the recent attack on Fort Donelson and Savannah.

Resolutions of thanks to our brave officers and me and of sympathy with the wounded and friends of the dead engaged in the recent battles in Tennessee and Georgia passed both houses of our Legislature this morn-

The l'ost Office, and many of the residences of the citi zens are brilliantly illuminated—bonfirss, music and re-joicing all over the city. The Hon. Amos Kendall's resi-dence is illuminated, and the American flag was raised on

In the Senate resolutions complimentary to General Scott were eloquently advocated by Senator Randolph and passed.

In the House the bill to incorporate the Central Ameri can Transit Company, with a capital of five millions, was

passed to a third reading. There was firing of cannon all day yesterday, and t fires, and general rejoicing all last night, in honor of the

MILWAUKER, Feb. 17, 1802.

Fifty flags, being all we have got, are floating to the breeze here in honor of the glorious victory at Fort Donelson. The news gives great satisfaction at St. Johns N. F., and here. News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17, 1862. Great rejoicing over the fall of Fort Donelson is the

Arrived, ship Ringleader, Boston; sailed ship George Lee, Hong Kong; bark Emperor, Shanghae.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Price Driven Out of Missouri-Pursuit of the Rebel Army Into Arkansas.

The flag of the Union is floating in Arkansas. General Curtis has driven Price from Missouri, and is sovere miles across the Arkansas line, cutting up Price's rev the Southwest is doing its duty nobly.

H. W. HALLECK, Major Gener

and Gen. Halleck. Sr. Louis, Feb. 18, 1862.

Several reports having gained currency through news-papers relative to Generals McClellan and Halleck, which are calculated to mislead the public and create misunderstandings and jealousies, the Republican announces, by authority of General Halleck, that he has at all times received the most hearty cooperation from General McClellan, and that in all military operations of this Depart ment he has had the advice and approval of the General-in-Chief. The two Generals are in almost constant

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.

that no intelligence was brought by the flag of truce boat from Norfolk on Monday in relation to the reported capture of Savannah by the Union forces, but we re the following from Baltimore:—BALTIMORE, Feb. 18, 1862.

It is rumored by passengers on board the Old Point boat that news had reached Norfolk of the surrender of Savannah without firing a gun. Our despatch from For-trees Monroe makes no mention of it. The story is, there

morning contains the following despatches:—
FORTHER MORNOR, Feb. 1e, 1862.
A report to the effect that the city of Savannah badbeen taken by Commodore Dupont' was current in the

Among the regiments concerned were the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, the Sixth Connecticut and the Fourth New Hampshire.

The route taken has not been made known. Reconnotiering expeditions, for some time past, have passed up Wilmington river, in the rear of Fort Pulsaki and Wall's Cut, emerging upon the Savannah river in the Wall's Cut, emerging upon the Savannah river in the

neighborhood of Fort Jackson. It is probable that the gunboats ascended through these same channels and attacked Fort Jackson.

Fort Jackson is a small work, built on a low marsh, four miles from Savannah, on a site near the bend of the river, and commands important points on the channel, on the interior line of fortifications. It is built of heavy brick manoury. Its armanent consists of ten twenty-four pounders (iron guns), three field pieces, five eight-inch howitzers, one ten-inch mortar, and one eight inch mortar. It cost the government eighty thousand dollars. There is also an exterior line of fortifications erected to protect the mouth of the Savannah on its sea approach at Types Island.

bee is and. Wall's Cut. through which the expedition probably Wall's Cut, through which the expedition probably salied, is one of the inland passages to Savannah, and was obstructed by the rebels when our force took Port Royal, by the sinking of a brig and driving three rows of piles across the passage. The delicacy of the operation of removing the obstructions can be imagined, when we state that the place was so far within the enemy's lines that they left it entirely unguarded, thinking that our troops would not have the temerity to approach the channel, nor the ingenuity to remove the obstructions.

A despatch from Washington states that the Navy De these received from the Press agency.

The following, from the Savannah Republican of the

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

folk, but no newspapers.

We understand that the Norfolk Day Book this mornin makes no mention of the surrender of Fort Donelson, but represents that the contest is still going on.

The United States gunboat Harriet Lane arrived from Washington during last night. Although fired at during

her passage down the Potomac, but one shot struck he slightly injuring her wheelhouse. to-day, having started on Saturday night. He brings no

there are now no signs of the weather clearing up.

The Stars and Stripes, the Jersey Bue and other eamers for Hatterns are still detained here.

Disturbance at a Lecture in Baltimore BALTIMORE, Feb. 18, 1862.

A lecture to-night at the Maryland Institute was the occasion of an exciting demonstration of Union feeling. Rev. Mr. Fugit, while delivering a lecture, branched of on political affairs. Alluding to the test oath proposed a Union man, he would suffer martyrdom before he would submit to such an oath, adding, "If this be treason,

The audience was immediately greatly excited, and all sorts of noises were made. Cheers were offered for the Union, &c., and groams for the speaker. The lecturer was compelled to desist, and the audience

Capital stock \$38,231,700
Loans and discounts 67,885,000
Specier 8,411,000
Due from other banks 8,316,000
9,663,700 Loans and discourse Species
Due from other banks
Due to other banks
Deposits
Circulation

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the Committee of Ways and

The Points of Disagreement Between

WAR BULLETIN.

GRDER RESPECTING THE PRESENTATION OF REBEL FLAGS. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18, 1862.

By command of Major General McCLELLAN.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The committee recommend a disagreement to the Senate's new section, which pleages duties from proceeds

The speech is said to have created interse aveitemen

COMMODORE DUPONT PROMISES ANOTHER BRILLIANT

GENERAL M'CLELLAN AND THE FORTHCOMING BAT-

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE IN HONOR OF THE

THE GREAT VICTORY.

The Chicago Tribune's despatch from Fort Donelson says

ceble assistance as their positions would admit.

as well as the Lieutenant Colonel, the acting Major, seven captains and a number of lieutenants of the Thirty-first

of Wallace's division the Forty-ninth and Fifty-ninth

The other three regiments did their duty nobly

Never, perhaps, on the American continent has a mo

wing, and for the time the slaughter ceased.

Yesterday morning, just at daylight, a heavy sorti

peared on the extreme right wing of Colonel Ogleaby' command, and opened a terrible fire from redoubts, playing at the same time on our forces from guns placed n position on the night previous. The camp of the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first was most exposed, and the whole brigade was at once formed into line as fol-, he Eighth Ellipois next, the Thirteenth Hillinois next, ther the Twenty minth Illinois, supporting the right of Cantain